FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1842. [NO. 1301.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DENTAL SURGERY.

D. GILCHRIST

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 16th inst. and remain some 10 or 12 days, for the purpose of attending to his profession. He may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.

May 4, 1842. 100-2w

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.
C. P. MALLETT.

May 3, 1842. 100-tf

WANTED.

5,000 LBS. WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid.
J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1842. 100-tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1842.

John Knotts vs. Benjamin F. Pearson.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Benjamin F. Pearson, at the suit of John Knotts, was returned to the Superior Court of Law to Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on Benjamin F. Pearson's interest in 1005 acres of land on Mill Creek; the Land whereon Hubbard Pearson now resides:

It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Benjamin F. Pearson notice of the levy as aforesaid, and that Judgment will be rendered as to his interest in said Land sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John Knotts, unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in March A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of our said State.

C. MYERS.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

Edmund L. Thomas vs. Edmund D. Martin.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Richmond L. Thomas, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 230 acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at Cheraw Thomas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notice to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the levy as aforesaid, and that Judgment final will be entered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, and plead, answer or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

N. D. BOGGAN.

FOR SALE.

THAT large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row, foot of Haymount, known as the residence of the late John M. Dobbin. Also, a capital Garden Lot in the rear of the same. Terms will be favorable. For particulars, apply to
J. C. DOBBIN, *Ex'r.*

April 26, 1842. 99-4w

Charles O'Malley---Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8vo, a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 1.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,

Consisting of superfine Broad-cloths and Cassimeres, Printed Lawns, French and American Prints, plain and figured Silks and Satins, plain and figured Challys, brown and bleached Domestics, Apron Checks, Cotton and Silk Hose, Nankins, Florence and Straw Bonnets, 100 dozen Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Silk and Fur ditto, 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' superior Slippers, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line; all of which are now offered at very reduced prices. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

April 19, 1842. 98-4wpd.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

Large and Valuable Sale of
DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION,

On a credit of 3, 4, and 6 months, for approved Notes, endorsed and payable at Bank.

THE GOODS are fresh imported, a part is received and the remainder expected before the day of Sale, which is fixed for

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1842,

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Gambroons, Russia Drillings, French Linens, Rowan Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Drab-de-ete, Granderills, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Printed Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Book Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Plaid Muslins, Muslin-de-Lains, a great variety of Fancy Prints, bleached Sheetings, Brown Sheetings, Fur Hats, Palm leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets, Hoods, a general assortment of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

WILKINGS, *Auctioneer.*

April 26, 1842. 99-3w

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce. Apply to
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 21, 1842. 99tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.
NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh; J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and
E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by dispatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the upcountry can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

United States---N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
APRIL 13, 1842.

JOEL LUCAS of Montgomery County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Joel Lucas be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER.
98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States---N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
APRIL 2, 1842.

DANIEL UNDERWOOD of Sampson County, having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Daniel Underwood be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States---N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
APRIL 2, 1842.

WILLIAM VANN of Sampson County, having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said William Vann be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

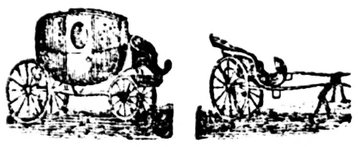
Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c. Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell Four NEGROES, consisting of 1 woman, 2 girls, and one boy, belonging to the estate of James Geddie, dec'd. They will be sold at his late residence, nine miles from Fayetteville, on Monday the 16th of May next. Terms six months, notes with approved security.

WM. GEDDIE, *Administrator.*

April 9, 1842. 97-5wpd

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1842.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

POETRY.

A CHILD'S FIRST IMPRESSION OF A STAR.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

She had been told that God made all the stars
That twinkled up in heaven; and now she stood
Watching the coming of the twilight on,
As if it were a new and perfect world,
And this were its first eve. She stood alone
By the low window, with the silken lash
Of her soft eye upraised, and her sweet mouth
Half parted with the new and strange delight
Of beauty that she could not comprehend,
And had not seen before. The purple folds
Of the low sunset clouds, and the blue sky
That looked so still and delicate above,
Filled her young heart with gladness, and the eve
Stole on with its deep shadows, and she still
Stood looking at the West with that half smile,
As if a pleasant thought were at her heart.
Presently, in the edge of the last tint
Of sunset, where the blue was melted in
To the faint golden mellowness, a star
Stood suddenly. A laugh of wild delight
Burst from her lips, and, putting up her hands,
Her simple thought broke forth expressively;—
"Father, dear father, God has made a star!"

AGRICULTURAL.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, who is by law directed to lay before Congress the Agricultural Statistics he may annually collect. February 15, 1842.

The value of the agricultural products almost exceeds belief. If the application of the sciences be yet further made to husbandry, what vast improvements may be anticipated! To allude to but a single branch of this subject. Agricultural chemistry is at length a popular and useful study. Instead of groping along with experiments, to prove what crops lands will bear to best advantage, an immediate and direct analysis of the soil shows at once its adaptation for a particular manure or crop. Some late attempts to improve soils have entirely failed, because the very article, transported at considerable expense to enrich them, was already there in too great abundance. By the aid of chemistry, the West will soon find one of their greatest articles of export to be oil, both for burning and for the manufactures. So successful have been late experiments, that pork (if the lean part is excepted) is converted into stearine for candles, a substitute for spermaceti, as well as into the oil before mentioned. The process is simple and cheap, and the oil is equal to any in use.

Late improvements, also, have enabled experiments to obtain sufficient oil from corn meal to make this profitable, especially when the residuum is distilled, or, what is far more desirable, fed out to stock. The mode is by fermentation, and the oil which rises to the top is skimmed off, and ready for burning without further process of manufacture. The quantity obtained is 10 gallons in 100 bushels of meal. Corn may be estimated as worth 15 cents per bushel for the oil alone, where oil is worth $1 50 per gallon. The extent of the present manufacture of this corn oil may be conjectured from the desire of a single company to obtain the privilege of supplying the light-houses on the upper Lakes with this article. If from meal and pork the country can thus be supplied with oil for burning and for machinery and manufactures, chemistry is indeed already applied most beneficially to aid husbandry.

A new mode of raising corn trebles the saccharine quality of the stalk, and, with attention, it is confidently expected that 1,000 pounds of sugar per acre may be obtained. Complete success has attended the experiments on this subject in Delaware, and leave no room to doubt the fact, that if the stalk is permitted to mature, without suffering the ear to form, the saccharine matter (three times as great as in beets, and equal to cane) will amply repay the cost of manufacture into sugar. This plan has heretofore been suggested by German chemists, but the process has not been successfully introduced into the United States, until Mr. Webb's experiments at Wilmington, the last season. With him the whole was doubtless original, and certainly highly meritorious; and, though he may not be able to obtain a patent, as the first original inventor, it is hoped his services may be secured to perfect his discoveries. It may be foreign to descend to further particulars in an annual report. A minute account of these experiments can be furnished if desired. Specimens of the oil, candles, and sugar, are deposited in the National Gallery.

May I be permitted to remark that the formation of a National Agricultural Society has enkindled bright anticipations of improvement. The propitious time seems to have come for agriculture, that long neglected branch of industry, to present her claims. A munificent bequest is placed at the disposal of Congress, and a share of this, with private patronage, would enable this association to undertake, and, it is confidently believed, accomplish much good.

A recurrence to past events will show the great importance of having annually published the amount of agricultural products, and the places where either a surplus or deficiency exists. While Indian corn, for instance, can be purchased on the Western waters for $1 (now much less) per barrel of 196 lbs., and the transportation, via New Orleans, to New York, does not exceed $1 50 more, the price of meal need never exceed from 80 cents to $1 per bushel in the Atlantic cities. The aid of the National Agricultural Society in obtaining and diffusing such information, will very essentially increase the utility of the plan before referred to, of acquiring the agricultural statistics of the country, as well as other subsidiary means for the improvement of national industry.

Maize or Indian Corn.—The improvement continually making in the quality of the seed (and this remark is likewise applicable, in various degrees, to other products) augurs well for the productiveness of this indigenous crop, as it has been found that new varieties are susceptible of being used to great advantage. Considered as an article of food for man, and also for the domestic animals, it takes a high rank. No inconsiderable quantities have likewise been consumed in distillation; and the article of kiln-dried meal, for exportation, is yet destined, it is believed, to be of no small account to the corn-growing sections of our country. It will command a good price, and find a ready market in the ports which are open to its reception. But the importance of this crop will doubtless soon be felt in the new application of it to the manufacture of sugar from the stalk, and oil from the meal. Below will be found some comparisons and deductions on this subject, with a view of the true policy of our country in relation to it and to agricultural industry generally.

Sugar.—Louisiana is the greatest sugar district of our country. The crop of 1841 appears to have been injured by the early frosts; the amount, therefore, was not so great as that of 1839, by nearly one-third.

The progress of the sugar manufactures and the gain upon our imports has been rapid. In 1839 the import of sugars was 195,231,273 pounds, at an expense of at least $10,000,000; in 1840, about 120,000,000 pounds, at an expense of more than $6,000,000. A portion of this was undoubtedly exported, but most of it remained for home consumption.—More than 30,000,000 pounds of sugar, also, from the maple and the beet root, were produced in 1841, in the Northern, Middle, and Western States; and, should the production of cornstalk sugar succeed, as it now promises to do, this article must contribute greatly to lessen the amount of imported sugars. Indeed, such has been the manufacture of the sugar from the cane for the last five years, that were it to advance in the same ratio for the five to come, it would be unnecessary to import any more sugar for our home consumption. Some further remarks on this particular topic will be found below, in connection with the subject of cornstalk sugar.

But a more important object in the production of Indian corn is doubtless the manufacture of sugar from the stalk. In this point of view, it possesses some very decided advantages over the cane. The juice of the cornstalk by Beaume's saccharometer, reaches to 10° of saccharine matter, which, in quality, is more than three times that of beet, five times that of maple, and fully equals, if it does not even exceed, that of the ordinary sugar cane in the United States. By plucking off the ears of corn from the stalk as they begin to form, the saccharine matter, which usually goes to the production of the ear, is retained in the stalk; so that the quantity it yields is thus greatly increased. One thousand pounds of sugar, it is believed, can easily be produced from an acre of corn. Should this fact seem incredible, reference need only be made to the weight of fifty bushels of corn in the ear, which the juice so retained in the stalk would have ripened, had not the ear, when just forming, been plucked away. Sixty pounds may be considered a fair estimate, in weight, of a bushel of ripened corn; and, at this rate, 3,000 pounds of ripened corn will be the weight of the produce of one acre. Nearly the whole of the saccharine part of this remains in the stalk, besides what would have existed there without such a removal of the ear. It is plain, therefore, that the sanguine conclusions of experiments the past year have not been drawn from insufficient data.—Besides, it has been ascertained, by trial, that corn, on being sown broad-cast, (and so requiring but little labor, comparatively, in its cultivation,) will produce five pounds per square foot, equal to 108 tons to the acre of fodder in a green state, and it is highly probable that, when subjected to the treatment necessary to prepare the stalk, as above described, in the best manner for the manufacture of sugar, a not less amount of crop may be produced.—Should this prove to be the case, one thousand weight of sugar per acre might be far too low an estimate. Experiments on a small scale have proved that *six* quarts of the juice, obtained from the cornstalk sown broadcast, yielded one quart of crystallized sirup, which is equal to 16 per cent; while for one quart sirup it takes thirty-two quarts of the sap of maple.

Again, the cornstalk requires only one-fifth the pressure of the sugar cane, and the mill or press for the purpose is very simple and cheap in its construction, so that quite an article of expense will thereby be saved, as the cost of machinery in the manufacture of sugar from the cane is great. Only a small portion of the cane, also, in this country, where it is an exotic, ordinarily yields saccharine matter, while the whole of the cornstalk, the very top only excepted, can be used.

Further, while cane requires at least eighteen months, and sedulous cultivation and much hard labor, to bring it to maturity, the sowing and ripening of the cornstalk may be performed, for the purpose of producing sugar, with ease, within 70 to 90 days; thus allowing not less than two crops in a season in many parts of our country. The stalk remaining, after being pressed, also furnishes a valuable feed for cattle, enough, it is said, with the leaves, to pay for the whole expense of its culture. Should it be proved, by further experiments, that the stalk, after being dried and laid up, can, by steaming, be subjected to the press without any essential loss of the saccharine principle, as is the case with the beet in France, so that the manufacture of the sugar can be reserved till late in the autumn, this will still more enhance the value of this product for the purpose. It may also be true that, as in the case of the beet, no animal carbon may be needed, but a little lime water will answer for the purpose of clarification; after which, the juice may be boiled in a common kettle, though the improved method of using vacuum pans will prove more profitable when the sugar is made on a large scale.

Corn, too, is indigenous, and can be raised in all the States of the Union, while the cane is almost confined to one, and even in that the average amount of sugar produced, in ordinary crops, is but 900 or 1,000 pounds to the acre; not much beyond one-third of the product in Cuba and other tropical situations, where it is indigenous to the soil. The investment in the sugar manufactories from the cane in this country has, it is believed, paid a poorer return than almost any other agricultural product. The laudable enterprise of introducing into the United States the culture of the cane and the manufacture of sugar from the same, has, it is probable, been hardly remunerated, though individual planters, on some locations, have occasionally enriched themselves. The amount of power required, with the cost of the machinery and the means of cultivation, will ever place this branch of industry beyond the reach of persons of moderate resources, while the apparatus and means necessary for the production of corn and other crops lie within the ability of many.

Should the manufacture of sugar from the cornstalk prove as successful as it now promises, enough might soon be produced to supply our entire home consumption, towards which, as has been mentioned, at least 120,000,000 pounds of foreign sugars are annually imported, and a surplus might be had for exportation. In Europe, already, more than 150,000,000 pounds of sugar are annually manufactured from the beet, which possesses but one third of the saccharine matter that the cornstalk does; and there are not less than 500 beet sugar manufactories in France alone. By this manufacture of sugar at the West, the whole amount of freight and cost of transportation on imported sugar might also be saved—a sum nearly equal, it is probable, to the first cost of the article at the seaport; so that the price of sugar is at least doubled, if not almost trebled, to the consumer at a distance, when so imported. Not less than 6,000,000 pounds of sugar, it is said are annually imported, for home consumption, in the single city of Cincinnati.

The Beauties of Loco Foco Banking.—The State of Maine had in 1830, 18 Banks, with $2,050,000 capital; and in 1837, her number of Banks had increased to 59, and their capital to $5,535,000! Out of these Banks, according to the "*Globe*" of the 28th February last, 18 have become insolvent and worthless, and some 6 or 8 more are much below par. This State was, from 1830 to 1837, under the special control of Gen. Jackson and his party! These then, are some of the beauties of Loco Foco Banking!—*Raleigh Register.*

Proceedings of the Congressional Total Abstinence Society at a meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Friday Feb. 25, 1842.

This valuable pamphlet containing several very able speeches has been republished in handsome style at the office of the American Temperance Union, and is worthy of the perusal of every citizen of our Republic. The following is the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's most eloquent speech, shewing his estimate of the pledge.

Sir, if there be within this Hall an individual man who thinks that his vast dignity and importance would be lowered, the laurels which he has heretofore won be tarnished; his glowing and all-conquering popularity at home be lessened, by an act designed to redeem any portion of his colleagues or fellow-men from ruin and shame, all I can say is, that he and I put a very different estimate upon the matter. I should say, sir, that the act was not only the most benevolent, but in the present state of opinion, the most politic, the most popular, (looking down at Mr. Wise, who sat just under the Clerk's stand, Mr. M. added with a smile,) the very *Wisest* thing he ever did in his life. Think not, sir, (said Mr. M., still regarding Mr. W. with great earnestness,) think not that I feel myself in a ridiculous situation, and, like the fox in the fable, wish to divide it with others by converting deformity into fashion. Not so; by my honor as a gentleman, not so. I was not what I was represented to be. I had and I have shown that I had full power over myself. But the pledge I have taken renders me secure for ever from a fate inevitably following habits like mine—a fate more terrible than death. That pledge—though I confined to myself alone, and with reference to its only effect upon me, my mind, my heart, my body,—I would not exchange for all earth holds of brightest and of best. No, no, sir; let the banner of this temperance cause go forward or go backward—let the world be rescued from its degrading and ruinous bondage to alcohol or not—I for one shall never, never repent what I have done. I have often said this, and I feel it every moment of my existence waking or sleeping.

Sir, I would not exchange the physical sensation—the mere sense of animal being which belongs to a man who totally refrains from all that can intoxicate his brain or derange his nervous structure—the elasticity with which he bounds from his couch in the morning—the sweet repose it yields him at night—the feeling with which he drinks in through his clear eyes the beauties and the grandeur of surrounding nature;—I say, sir, I would not exchange my conscious being, as a strictly temperance man—the sense of renovated youth—the glad play with which my pulse now beats healthful music—the bounding vivacity with which the life blood courses its exulting way through every fibre of my frame—the communion high which my healthful eye can now hold with all the gorgeous universe of God—the splendors of the morning, the softness of the evening sky—the bloom, the beauty, the verdure of earth, the music of the air and the waters—with all the grand associations of external nature, re-opened to the fine avenues of sense;—no, sir, though poverty dogged me—though scorn pointed its slow finger at me as I passed—though want and destitution, and every element of earthly misery, save only crime, met my waking eye from day to day;—not for the brightest and noblest wreath that ever encircled a statesman's brow—not, if some angel commissioned by heaven, or some demon rather sent fresh from hell, to test the resisting strength of virtuous resolution, should tempt me back, with all the wealth and all the honors which a world can bestow;—not for all that time and all that earth can give, would I cast from me this precious pledge of a liberated mind, this talisman against temptation, and plunge again into the dangers and terrors which once beset my path:—So help me heaven, sir, as I would spurn beneath my feet all the gifts the universe could offer, and live and die as I am, *poor* but *sober*.

Mr. Carey, the Baltimore lecturer, gave a farewell Lecture on Tuesday evening. He stated that he should leave behind him in North Carolina *twelve thousand* WASHINGTONIANS.—*Raleigh Register.*

Disgraceful Riot at Bowdoin College.—It is stated in the Bath, Me., Telegraph, that on Thursday evening last, one of the most atrocious riots broke out among the students that has ever disgraced the annals of New England. It appears that for a series of years the students of this college had conducted themselves in a disorderly and riotous manner on the evening of fast day; and notwithstanding the judicious means adopted by the officers of the institution to nip these disgraceful proceedings in the bud, matters have yearly grown worse and worse. On the evening above named, the college windows were smashed, the chapel bell dislodged and thrown from the belfry upon the ground, besides other considerable injury done the college property. Professor Goodwin, in attempting to put down the riot, was brutally assaulted by a medical student and proceeding towards the offender for the purpose of identifying him, he received the contents of a large syringe, charged with a strong solution of nitric acid, immediately upon his face.

Four of the ringleaders in the riot have been arrested. The perpetrator of the outrage upon Professor Goodwin was known to some of the other students, but they refused to give his name. The Professor's face was horribly disfigured and mutilated, and it was feared he might lose his sight forever. The motive power of the eye-lids was entirely gone, and he was only able to raise them by means of the finger.

Mothers and Daughters.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied:—"I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and to be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remark of the unhappy husband of a vain, thoughtless, dressy slattern:—"It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for any thing, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."

Lloyd.—The defaulting collector of New York City, who has Swartwoutted with $30,000, was owner of the *New Era*, the principal locofoco paper in that city. Practice says he stole from the Treasury, and applied the proceeds to the support of the newspaper.

Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after the *plough!*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: In my last communication I called public attention to the fact, that Louis D. Henry, in 1838, at the Internal Improvement Convention which met in Raleigh, approved that very policy which is now made a strong objection to the Whig Party. He was one of those who signed the memorial to the Legislature, in which was recommended an extensive and costly scheme of Improvements,—embracing the opening of Nag's Head—the clearing out of Neuse and Tar Rivers,—the building a Turnpike from Raleigh to Greensborough—the erection of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—the subscription of $150,000 additional stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the PLEDGING THE CREDIT OF THE STATE TO THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD FOR A LOAN OF $500,000! Knowing full well that the funds of the State were not adequate to such a stupendous work,—Mr. Henry joined in recommending that the State should borrow THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO COMPLETE IT! Had Mr. Henry's suggestion, which *he* urged with all his ability, been adopted, our people would be now subject to an annual tax of $180,000, to pay the *interest* only on the debt. This would necessarily *almost* quadruple the taxes which they have now to pay to carry on the State Government. No one can avoid being struck with the inconsistency which Mr. Henry has displayed on many subjects connected with his public career, and more particularly will every candid man be forced to the conclusion, that the *self-styled* Democratic Party must calculate much upon the stupidity and gullibility of the People if they expect to escape being held to a strict accountability for *denouncing* at one moment, a certain policy, and then *nominating a man who was one of its projectors*, and who bore a conspicuous part in its establishment. During the winter of 1838-39, the Legislature, in obedience to the wishes of Louis D. Henry and others, agreed to endorse the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road for the sum of $500,000. Immediately thereafter, the Whig members of the Legislature were denounced for it, from the sea board to the mountains, and in the midst of this wrath—when it was up to its very boiling point,—when every man who voted for the assistance to the Road, expected the full and overflowing vengeance of the Democracy—lo! *a flag of truce is held out*, and a man, who was the Magnus Apollo of the measure—who *recommended* it,—URGED it, as *politic* and JUST,—besought the Legislature to adopt it,—this *very identical man* is nominated as a candidate for Governor, by a *unanimous* vote in Convention! It is not my intention, however, to stop my inquiry here. In perusing again the extraordinary letter of Mr. Henry, I find the following: "Again: they (the Whigs) give the public money TO PAY THE GAMBLING DEBTS of some of the States, involved in MAD SCHEMES OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT." Now it would be a matter of curiosity to know what Mr. Henry means by "*gambling debts*." He certainly cannot desire to make the impression that the States have been engaged in a game of *loo*, —*brag*,—or *whist*, or that they have been visiting the table of some *Faro* dealer!—Most of their debts have been created for Internal Improvements, and if *their* schemes were "MAD"—how can Mr. Henry claim for *his*, the marks of "*sanity?*" If other States had done *wrong* in getting into debt, for purposes of Internal Improvement, why did Mr. Henry endeavor to beguile the Legislature of our State to act likewise,—to be guilty of the same "*madness*," as he terms it? Is this the part of a Statesman? But Mr. Heary must have felt at the very time he was recommending the loan of $3,000,000 by our State, that it was a "*mad scheme*" and would be "*a gambling debt*" —or why is he not candid enough to come out and say he had changed his opinions,—that he was laboring under a *mistake then*, and that his Whig fellow-citizens were as excusable as he! No—He takes the full credit of the discovery so recently made, that it was all wrong, (whether it be true or not,) but assumes none of the responsibility of recommending the policy! I do not wish to be considered as casting any censure on the votes or principles of my Whig friends. God forbid! I know they have ever been in favor of a liberal scheme of Internal Improvements. I honor them for it. They have labored strenuously to elevate the condition of the good old State—whose welfare is dearer to me, and to every *true Whig*, than life itself—but this same liberal policy, which the Whigs advocated for no other purpose than to advance the interests of the People, is now sought, by designing men, to be made an objection to them, with the People! THESE MEN THUS OBJECTING, BUT A SHORT TIME SINCE, ADVOCATED THE SAME POLICY—whether sincerely—whether from pure and patriotic motives, their own consciences alone must answer!

But there is another view of this matter. Mr. Henry throws the blame of contracting these "*gambling debts*" (as he terms them) in the different States, on the Whigs. I desire however to appeal to the record, and it can be easily seen that his own friends are *as much*, if not *more*, to be censured, than any others. *Maine* which was a Democratic State until the last Presidential election, had in 1838 a public debt amounting to $554,976, and in 1840 it had increased to $1,678,367. Pennsylvania had in 1838 a debt of $24,140,003 —in 1840 it had increased to $34,723,261. Alabama had in 1840 a public debt of upwards of TEN MILLIONS. Mississippi had a debt of *seven millions* in 1838, which in 1840, had increased to $12,400,000! The little Democratic State of Arkansas had in 1840 a debt of nearly *four Millions*? And let it be borne in mind that out of the six States that have no debt—viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and North Carolina,—*five* have been Whig States and but *one* Democratic! Should not Mr. Henry be held to a strict accountability for the reflection he has cast on his own Party, that they have been engaged in creating so many "*gambling debts*" for the "*mad schemes*" of Internal Improvement?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports as outstanding, of all the issues of Treasury Notes, the sum of $5,474,999 64.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the Southern Literary Messenger for April, 1842, is "An Essay on the Civil Law, by a Lawyer of North Carolina," which is creditable to the taste and learning of the author. But on page 251 of the work I observe the following note on a certain passage in the essay by the Editor:

"*Peine forte et dure.*—Unless recently amended, this dreadful judgment is to this day required by the laws of North Carolina. For, if we mistake not, the terrible sentence of *peine forte et dure* was inflicted by one of her Courts only a few years ago. When the prisoner was arraigned for trial he stood mute, and refused to plead either guilty or not guilty. Whereupon he was laid on his back upon the bare floor of the court-house, great weights—as great, and greater, than he could bear—were placed upon his body, and in this condition he was fed with dutch-water from a spoon *till he died*. We challenge the universal jurisprudence of modern Christendom to out-Herod this. We call upon our correspondent, and every other friend to humanity, to use their influence in erasing from the statute-book of the good old North State this disgraceful and barbarous penance."—*Editor Southern Literary Messenger.*

That an Editor at the Capital of Virginia, distant not more than ten or twelve hours' travel from that of North Carolina, and with a copy of the Statutes of the latter State at least as near to him as the Executive office in Richmond, should have ventured upon a statement so uncalled for, and so unfounded, in a publication aspiring to a higher character for candor than the ordinary newspaper press—a statement, than which Hall, Trollope, Marryat, *et id omne genus*, have put forth no calumny on our country so ridiculously extravagant, is certainly a matter to be regretted by all the lovers of that literature to which the Messenger professes to be devoted. If the Editor deigned to consult the first volume of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, which reduces into but little more than 600 pages the whole body of her public statute law which is now in force, from *Magna Charta* of Great Britain until the year 1837, he might at least have spared his appeal to the "friends of humanity" to use their influence in erasing a barbarous provision from her statute-book. He will there find neither the *peine forte et dure* of three centuries ago, nor any thing which even a barbarian could mistake for it. But, on the contrary, an express provision, that "if any person arraigned shall stand mute, of malice, or will not answer directly to the indictment, in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Court to order the proper officer to enter a plea of *not guilty* on behalf of such person; and the plea so entered shall have the same force and effect as if such person had actually pleaded the same."

The readers of the Messenger who may chance to read this will judge whether the code of North Carolina is wanting in humanity, or the Editor of the Messenger in accuracy of information on a subject which he volunteers to illustrate. This provision, it is true, was inserted in the Revisal of 1836 for the first time. But it was not then inserted because the old doctrine of *peine forte et dure* had ever prevailed in the State. All such statutes and parts of the common law of Great Britain as had been theretofore in force and use in the colony, and as were not inconsistent with the new form of government, were adopted by act of the General Assembly in 1777. But there is no history or tradition of the existence of this barbarism, "in force or use," at any time in the colony, and it is manifestly inconsistent with certain declarations in the Bill of Rights, which forms a part of the Constitution, adopted in 1776. It therefore never had a foothold in her criminal law. And with an acquaintance somewhat familiar with the Reports of cases decided in her Courts, which reach back nearly to the period of the Revolution, and with a personal acquaintance with, I believe, every professional man in the State now living who has been at the bar for as much as five years, I have never read or heard of any incident in the proceedings of those Courts which could furnish even a suggestion for the tale of atrocity which is told with so much minuteness, and dwelt on with such holy horror by the Editor of the Messenger, as having been realized "in one of the Courts of North Carolina only a few years ago;" a tale which, if true, would degrade a North Carolina Judge below the level of a Scraggs or a Jeffries, exhibit her unsurpassed system of enlightened jurisprudence as no better than that of our English ancestors in the worst times of feudal despotism, and her free and gallant people as not only patient spectators, but the ready and willing instruments of a most cruel and savage murder.

So short and baseless a fabrication is hardly to be found in the adventures of Munchausen. Yet the story is told with a precision of description which might almost indicate a personal attestation, and more in sorrow than in anger. The unlucky culprit having been "arraigned, stood mute; whereupon he was laid on his back upon the bare floor, great weights—as great, and greater, than he could bear —were placed upon his body, and in this condition he was fed with ditch water from a spoon till he died." This last idea of the ditch-water is, I think, a refinement upon the old mode of torture, and I apprehend has no precedent in the year books. It was probably suggested to the writer by some of the incidents which history records as attending the death of the second Edward; and, as he was wholly unrestrained by any facts in drawing his picture, it would have been more graphic had he adopted the mode of killing by which that ill-fated monarch came to an end. As it is, it is altogether doubtful whether the modern victim made his exit by the pressure of superincumbent weights, or, like Socrates, perished from drink, whereas their could have been no mistake in heated iron.

I am aware, Messrs. Editors, of a habitual disposition in certain quarters to disparage the character and institutions of North Carolina, and to affect those patronizing and ridiculous airs of superiority over her people which many upstart foreigners have assumed towards our country in general. Whether the Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger is to be included in this category I know not. If he be, there is some consolation in being able to perceive from this his first effort, (so far as I have known,) that, like those aforesaid foreigners, his attempt at disparagement is too destitute of truth to do much harm among persons of tolerable information. I will not "challenge the universal jurisprudence of modern Christendom" to a comparison with that of my native State, lest, like the Editor of the Messenger, I should be found arrogating an omniscience which indicated that I knew nothing of either. But I will venture to say to the intelligent reader of the Messenger, who may disport himself in "the gladsome light of jurisprudence," that in no State of this Union will he find a Constitution more redolent of genuine, rational, American freedom—a more liberal, well defined, just and humane code of laws, and more benevolence, firmness, and general intellectual ability in their administration, than in the State of North Carolina.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Washington, May 2, 1842.

Removals.—With regard to the report of removals at the Custom House in this city, to which so much reference has been made, we learn that the President of the United States has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to order the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia to remove from office a great number of persons employed in the collection of the customs, and designating their successors. The Secretary, without giving the *order*, sent the letter of the President to the Collector, for him to take the order thereon. Nothing, we believe, has been done in the premises yet; and it is stated that Mr. Roberts, the Collector, sets out for Washington this morning. As we have not this statement from either the writer or the receiver of the epistle, we forbear comment. Should the report prove correct, perhaps "comment would be unnecessary."—*U. S. Gazette.*

Mr. Van Buren met the Nashville deputation at Smithville, Ky., on the 25th ult. and proceeded immediately to the Hermitage.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT.

In our last we noticed briefly the debate which took place on the printing of Mr. Poindexter's report. We now add a portion of that debate, for which we had not room then. In the course of a long speech—

Mr. Wise said, "the whole measure originated with the President, and a most important report it is. It not only involves the conduct and character of men in the New York custom house—of Hoyt, of Curtis, of Carnes, of Wasson, and others in that establishment—but I can tell New England gentlemen on this floor that it involves some men of the very highest standing in Boston and in Lowell—the gentry of New England—the highest class capitalists—these, too, are involved; and if the statements in the report are true, men of this description have been engaged in a conspiracy to bribe the custom-house officers to seize on woollen goods for the benefit of the manufacturers of New England. Mr. W. said that if these facts came out, he should thank Mr. Poindexter most profoundly for his labors; it would go far towards excusing his course in relation to the report; although, till there should be actual evidence produced that the President was inclined to suppress the report rendered to him, Mr. W. did not see how it could be excused. He believed this very report would be found to be one of the strongest anti-tariff documents ever put forth to the community; the agricultural interest of the country would be gratified by its perusal. The report not only involved the character of the custom-house officers at New York, but also of the commissioners themselves, (who were understood some of them to be anti-tariff Whigs, and others pro-tariff Whigs,) and ultimately every member here representing the State of Massachusetts. This report, gentlemen might be assured, had deeper ends in view than a mere reform of abuses or correction of the revenue laws. Should it expose the iniquities of the protective system, and operate to save the country from their infliction, the whole South, and particularly the State of South Carolina, ought to erect a monument to the memory of its author. That gentleman had now Mr. W.'s personal kindness, as he always had had his admiration for his talents. He was the very man, of all others, he should have selected for such a mission; and he believed he would have been the universal choice of the country.

Mr. Stanly said he was not in the least surprised at the strenuous opposition of gentlemen to the printing of this report. He had expected that the honorable gentlemen who represented the district of the sainted Butler and of the immaculate Hoyt, (whom Mr. Van Buren kept in office after the report of an investigating committee had shown his defalcations,) would be desirous of taking care of those very pious and exemplary persons; he had expected, too, that the cow-boy party would be equally anxious to take care of their conscientious President. All this was to have been expected; and from the intimate knowledge which some of these gentlemen seemed already to have of the contents of this report, the House had proof before them that the alliance between the two had been consummated. The friends of Hoyt and Butler on the one hand, and the members of the corporal's guard on the other, perfectly harmonized in their common efforts to keep information from the people. The honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. Roosevelt,) without any other objection to printing of the report save that he had not heard it, pressed for a reconsideration of the vote. The committee must not have their report printed, because it was accompanied by matter which had been brought before them, but which was not their own. A very conclusive argument, to be sure, against printing! as if reports, accompanied by documents, never were ordered to be printed in this House.

It was true, as stated, that the Committee on Expenditures had called on the Executive for the report on the 9th of February; but the Senate had done the same in January, he believed, or on some day in February; but no answer had been obtained. The committee, believing, on sufficient grounds, that the greatest source of political iniquity and corruption in the whole country existed in the New York custom-house, had desired to look into the actual state of the expenditures in that establishment, and they had accordingly called on the President and on the Secretary of the Treasury for the report in regard to it. But they had called in vain; and therefore they had concluded to *subpœna* the commissioner himself before them, enjoining him to bring a copy of his report with him which he had done accordingly. He had submitted the report and all the testimony. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Johnson] had talked about suppressing the testimony, and the injurious consequence of sending forth the report without the testimony on which it was founded. But no testimony had been suppressed; it was all there; if any had been withheld, it had been because it was in the report of one of the other commissioners.

As to the delay, of which so much has been said, the commissioner would have been able to report at a much earlier day but for the stumbling-blocks perpetually thrown in his way. There were some fourteen folio volumes of manuscript correspondence which had been withheld from him till February; but, since he obtained them, he had made such use of his time, and had exhausted an amount of talent and industry, that would, among all Governments detailers hereafter, make the "Poindexter gun" as much dreaded as the famous "Paixhan gun" of the navy.

The gentleman from Virginia had pronounced a pretty harsh censure (among all his fine compliments) on the commissioner for submitting his report to a committee of Congress, when he was the agent of the President. And the gentleman had asked, in a very lordly tone, *how the committee could know* that any such report had been made to the Secretary or to the President? Mr. S. would, in turn, inquire *how did the gentleman from Virginia know* the reasons of the President of the United States and his Secretary of the Treasury for holding back this report after the repeated calls of Congress? The gentleman had informed the House that the President wanted the report, that he might make out from it a message to Congress, (and this, though he had not read one word of it, after having kept it ten days.) How, pray, did the gentleman know?

The commissioner had made a duplicate copy of the report and testimony; and the commissioner doubtless had good reason to know why.

As to his having taken back the report, it had been to polish up its phraseology here and there—to make it, as a sailor would say, a little more ship shape—and also, to have a portion of it copied over, which had not been written in so legible a hand as it should be. Thus corrected, it went to the President's hands.

The committee had been asked why they did not themselves call on the President for this report! To this he had a short reply. It was because they thought it more respectful to the President to call through the medium of the House of Representatives. It had again been asked why did they not call on the board of commissioners? Because the other commissioners had already reported.

The gentleman from Virginia had urged that this report was not the property of the commissioners: it belonged to the Government. Yes: and here Mr. S. would say to the House, that one of the chief reasons with him for obtaining the report from the commissioner, to be laid before the committee, was, that he understood the President had said that he intended to employ it for his own individual use. The gentleman from Virginia laughed: would he deny it?

Mr. Wise (after a pause,) I doubt; and, for argument's sake, I will deny that the President wanted this report for his own individual use. I have no doubt the President wanted it for the information of the Executive Department, and of himself as President, that he might make such comments on it as he thought proper; but not for his own individual use.

Mr. Linn, of New York, here obtained the floor, and, with the consent of Mr. Stanly, and in proof of his assertions, read the following extract from a letter of the President to Governor Poindexter, dated February 11, 1842, and which Mr. L. stated he had permission to read, and understood it was a part of the official correspondence in relation to the commission:

"The commission on which, at my own request, you and others consented to serve, was instituted, and the report of the commissioners is now wanted by me FOR MY OWN INFORMATION. I do not doubt but that it will contain many suggestions with regard to the custom-houses, and the mode of transacting business most worthy to be recommended by me to Congress. And should it bring to my knowledge any facts implicating those now in office, to an extent or upon grounds requiring the Executive action in regard to them, I shall, without any promptin by Congress, WHO HAVE RIGHTFULLY NOTHING NO WITH IT, discharge my duty to the country without fear. That I have, for a considerable time, most wrongously desired the report to be made, I will not deny. *Whether, when made, I shall deem it best to communicate the entire report to Congress*, or otherwise make it public, or content myself with adopting its recommendations, and urging them upon the deliberations of Congress, *will be for my own decision*; as also will be the time and occasion for making it."

[A voice. "How did you get that letter!"

Mr. Linn. The letter is part of a correspondence between the commissioner and the President, and forms a part of the report.]

Mr. Stanly. That letter was the moving cause with me for desiring to pursue a course which should bring this report to public notice. I do most solemnly believe that, if the committee had not sent for the report, many of the facts there developed would never have seen the day. Why did the President assume the very extraordinary power of reserving to himself certain portions of a public document obtained by him as the Chief Magistrate, under a power to see that the laws are duly executed, and submitting just such portions of it as he pleased to Congress! He had no right to make any such reservations. Was it for his own private purposes that he was to employ public officers at so much a day out of the Treasury, and clothe them with powers of investigation which others were compelled to obey? Was it that he might be able to say to certain gentlemen in certain quarters, "I have you in my power; I want a few votes in your State; and if you dont get them for me, I'll blow you all sky-high!" Why, said Mr. S., if I had suppressed such a document as this, I should have thought I deserved to be censured as one of the peculiar friends of this Administration, (from which fate may Heaven in its mercy keep me and mine!) I have heard certain charges made in different quarters, which could not have been made had not this report been seen. The gentleman from Virginia, to be sure, says that the executive archives show that the President received this report on the 20th of this month. Does that gentleman see the executive archives?

Mr. Wise. The records of the Executive Department show that fact.

Mr. Stanly. Does the gentleman see the inmost recesses of the Treasury building and of the White House? Is the gentleman armed with a secret knowledge of all the facts obtained by the President, through a power with which he is armed by the authority of the nation for high national purposes? and, if he is, ought not we to possess the same knowledge? The gentleman told us that in this report, was involved the reputation of Hoyt, Curtis, Carnes, Wasson, and some of the highest families in New England. Now, I believe there are not more than *six* gentlemen on this floor who know that Carnes and Wasson were named in the report at all. Where did he get this fact? From the executive archives! How does he know that the report implicates Carnes and Wasson, as well as Hoyt and Curtis? This alone is a sufficient justification of the committee in calling for the report. And I will here tell the gentleman from Virginia, without intending to say any thing at all offensive, that, if any justification was needed for the course of the committee, the censure of that member speaks more in their favor than any defence its friends could offer. I offer no justification of that course to him.

I do not wish to be the member of a commission of investigation. I had rather be a terrier dog, and be set to catch rats under a barn, than the member of a commission, with the President against me at every step. I had heard that there were strange things in that custom-house; I had heard that the revenue had very suddenly fallen off to an alarming extent, because of the frauds practised there; I had heard thousands of our enterprising and upright fellow-citizens, who had been reduced to beggary by this Hoyt; and I wanted the facts should come out. Deeply should I regret it, if Mr. Curtis is at all implicated, even as continuing evils commenced or countenanced by his predecessor Hoyt. And yet, oh, how did this same immaculate gentleman lecture us on economy and retrenchment while he was himself robbing—yes, robbing; it is the softest word the case admits—while he was robbing and beggaring thousands of men better than himself.

When this report shall be printed, the country will be astounded by the disclosures it contains. Had I had any agency in suppressing it, I should have been ashamed to show my head. I should have expected (what I should dread of all earthly evils) the approbation of some of those gentlemen, the President's "peculiar friends." But it cannot be suppressed. It must be printed; it will be printed.

On the next day, Mr. Adams, after repelling, in terms of stong indignation, the imputations said to be cast on the Massachusetts Delegation and people by the report, commented as follows on the President's letter to Mr. Poindexter:—

There was one other circumstance which would have induced him to vote against the reconsideration, if no other; and that was the very letter, called (he believed) by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) a private letter, which was read yesterday, and which he begged leave again to read, as containing one of the most astounding sentiments to him that he had ever heard here or elsewhere. This letter from the President of the United States to the Commissioners he referred to. He wished to read this extract of the letter, and call the attention of this House and the nation to it, and let the judgment of the world pass on it.

Mr. A. then read the extract from the letter of the President to Gov. Poindexter, dated February 11, 1842, (as given in the course of Mr. Stanly's speech, above.)

What was the inference from this? (continued Mr. A.) The inference from his colleague (Mr. Cushing) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) voting for the reconsideration, and to suppress the printing of the document at this time, he would not inquire into. But, if there was no other reason for it, and totally independent of any charge on him or his colleagues in consequence of this report, from the moment that he heard read the extract of this letter from the President of the United States, he should have said, "Print the whole report. No reconsideration. Do not let us put into the power of this gentleman, who says Congress have nothing to do with it, charges of bribery and corruption and every species of malfeasance of public officers of this nation."

Congress had nothing to do with it! What was this House constituted for! What was the power of impeachment given them for! What was it that they had been engaged in these investigations for! What was it that they were giving to the committees of the House the power of investigation for! What was it for which they did all this, if the gentleman, the tenant of the White House, and those with him, were every thing, and Congress had nothing to do! In his opinion, Congress had a great deal to do—he was afraid a great deal more than they would do, and certainly more than they would if that report had been sent back to the Treasury Department, or to the President of the United States, to be garbled just as it should occur to the President, and that part bearing on individuals whom he should choose to cover with his protecting wing to be cut out.

There had been a question made whether this was a public or a private letter. It was not written under the injunction of secrecy. He would not undertake to say, if it had been, that there might not have been some objections to its introduction. He did not approve of the introduction of private letters.—He had had as many of his private letters divulged as any other man. He thought as Cicero did, in that divine philippic against Mark Antony, that the introduction of private letters was dishonorable, unless for a great object, superior to that delicacy which was due between private correspondents. He would not undertake to say, if this had been a private, secret letter, there might not have been something wrong, not in the committee, but in the person who communicated it to them. He saw nothing in it to charge any one, either the Commissioner or the committee. It might be necessary to the Commissioner himself, whose character, by the way, he took it, was as much implicated as the members from Massachusetts on this floor. And he took it for granted there would be an investigation of his character and conduct, essentially necessary for the administration of justice required of this House on this subject in general, before it was dismissed.

After hearing the extract of that letter, coming with perfect fairness to this House—a paper from which every member of this House had a full and perfect right to draw all the legal inferences to be drawn from it—when he saw an express avowal that, with regard to the issue of the investigation, the President should be the judge of what Congress had or had not to do with it—he said it was an utterly unconstitutional doctrine; and if they submitted that doctrine for once, they might as well put the power of the whole Government into the hands of one man. Considering this letter, and the attempt to suppress the report, if he had 240 votes, they should all be cast against the reconsideration of the printing of this paper.

The Loan.—Inquiry has been made of us, by a letter from New York, respecting the statement made by us, two weeks ago, that offers had been made, at par, for a part of the Loan, then just authorized. That such an offer had been made, we were informed on undoubted authority: and such was the fact. To what extent the offering had been made we did not say, because we did not know. Nor did we state that the offering at par had been accepted; nor had it nor has it yet been. Little doubt is now entertained, by those who are best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, that the whole Loan will be obtained, as soon as wanted, upon terms even better than par.

National Intelligencer.

The Currency.—On Monday last the Banks of our city and State entered upon a general resumption on all their liabilities. Virtually, specie payments took place here some four or five weeks ago, when the Banks began the issue of small notes of one and two dollars. The effects of these issues have been and continue to be most salutary. They are gradually replacing the small note currency of inferior worth which circulated previously, and by rendering coin less requisite for purposes of change, the demand for specie has been very trifling. The amount drawn from the Banks has been much less than the amount deposited. We learn, in fact, (from an unquestionable source,) that since the resumption, the Banks in the city have received upwards of *two hundred thousand dollars* in specie more than the sums paid out by them.

Baltimore American.

Our Minister to Spain.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Globe, under date of 12th March, speaking of Mr. Irving's appointment, says: "The appointment of Washington Irving as United States Ambassador here has given much satisfaction; for the Spaniards have a very great regard for the historian of Columbus, reminding them of their brilliant exploits in the field of discovery in days long since."

The Tender Passion and hard-boiled Eggs.—It is related in a Boston paper that an amorous youth living in the beautiful country thereabouts, having been jilted by the object of his affection, was advised to eat hard boiled eggs as an antidote to his grief and mortification. The eggs acted to a charm. They lay so heavy upon his stomach that he forget the weight upon his heart.

A Modern Cinderella.—We see it stated in a late English paper, as a remarkable and interesting fact, that the feet of *Queen Victoria* are so remarkably small, that no lady has yet been found who could wear her slippers.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday, Steamer Cotton Plant, and on Monday, Steamer Henrietta. (We have not been able to procure a list of the consignees.)

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 27.—Schr. Tioga from N. York. May 3.—Schr. North Carolina from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Schr. Warren for New York. 28.—Br. brig Haidee for Yarmouth, Brigs Helen for St Jago, Nancy Jane for Curracoa; Schr. Benj. H. Field for Georgetown, D. C. 29.—Schr. Grampus for Portland, Me. May 3.—Brigs Osage for Boston, Hudson for Providence, R. I.; Schr. Congress for New London. 4.—Schr. Tioga for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 11.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none.
Bacon,	5 a 6	Molasses,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	8
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$6 a $7 25	Sack,	$2 a 2½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 11	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7½	cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto,	5½	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)	7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 4.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 52 a 55; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Near three thousand barrels Turpentine have been sold within the past week. There was a sudden rise in the article on Monday from 2 18 to 2 35, the latter being the present rate. Tar continues at 1 02, although some lots have brought a trifle less.

Lumber.—A sale of river quarter boards at 8¼ dls. is the only transaction of the week reported.

Timber.—There are daily sales of ordinary mill timber at 4 to 5 dls. Some lots of a very inferior kind have been sold at 3.

Bacon.—About 30,000 lbs., principally sides, were lately sold at 4½ cents. Lots of first rate hams will bring 6½ to 7.

Lard.—We have heard of the sale of 5,000 lbs. in kegs, at 5½ cents.

Corn.—Market well supplied. It is selling out from boats and vessels at 55 to 60 cts.

Rice.—There is no change noticeable in the rice market. 2⅞ and 2¾ cover the prices of holders.

Stores.—Sales of W. O. bbl. at $12, and R. O. bbl. at $10, both rough, and in the water.

CHERAW MARKET—May 3.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 6 00 a 6 75 Feathers 37½; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4 to 7½. Corn 62 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 7 00 to 9 00.

The Cotton market at New York was quiet. Sales of Uplands and Floridas at 5½ to 9. Flour 5 94. Corn 65.

FROM THE SAVANNAH VOLUNTEER.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Newbern, Capt McNulty, arrived yesterday morning, from Tiftika, we have received important intelligence that Halleck Tustenuggee has come in once more, in order to have an interview with Col. Worth. Only a few hours elapsed after the late battle in the neighborhood of the Okeechobee, His warriors suffered severely in that engagement, and he now proposes to surrender. He has been gone out to bring his people in, some sixty or seventy, including at least twenty warriors. Col. Worth has given him the assurance that he shall receive, Chief, which, together with some other inducements held out to him, leave no room to doubt that he is sincere. In short, he has been both pursued for months past by our indefatigable troops, and reduced to extremity.

The surrender of Halleck virtually finishes the war. Sam Jones and the Prophet are still in the South, but they have not been near the settlements, nor committed murders for a long time. They intend to observe Gen. Macomb's treaty. Halleck has sent a messenger to them, and there is every reason to believe that the war is at an end. We speak on the authority of intelligent officers who came in with Newbern, who have been for years campaigning in Florida, when we state that the next annual report will give us the gratifying intelligence that the war is terminated.

One of the officers whom we conversed with, who was in the late skirmish with Halleck, which last proved as a sharply contested affair, Capt. Casey's command, which was most warmly engaged, had been in constant pursuit ever since the 4th of March. Halleck has disposed his troops perfectly for the conduct of war. He waited till the attacking party had extended their infantry order and advanced to within fifty yards, and retreated three different times in good order from hammock to hammock.

Lieut. Arnold, in hunting up a trail, became separated from his command with only three men, one of whom was killed and the two others wounded. Lieut. Arnold was thus left alone, and had a regular personal combat with one of the warriors, with whom he exchanged shots—the Indian was badly wounded in the affair.

CAMP WARM SPRINGS,
Fort McClure, (Fla.) April 29, 1842.

We are here after four days hard work. Pilaklikaha, the Col (Worth) moved with Gen. Graham and M'Call's Companies of the 4th, Lt. Col. Garland; Capts. Casey and Longstreet's companies of the 2d, under Major Plympton; Capt. Page's Company of the 8th, and Capt. Kerr's Company of Dragoons. On the noon of the 16th, we encamped. Halleck Tustenugger's camp, where he was supposed to be posted in a dense hammock, surrounded by water, and prepared for a fight. The troops charged the hammock, drove them in every direction, destroying the village, and capturing all their packs, pots and kettles, and large quantities of *coonti*, and other provisions. One Indian was killed, two wounded, and one squaw captured. Our loss was one killed, and three wounded. They stood their ground like men, but it was impossible to perfect break up. Through the capture of Halleck further success is anticipated.

WARM SPRINGS, April 29.

We have, after ten days constant hard marching, outwitted the enemy. The whole of Hollock's band and auxiliaries, are now collecting with their families in our camp, and will we trust, in forty eight hours be all within our lines.

An official report has just been received of a detachment under Capt. Vanhorn, near the Withlacoochee, has surprised the camp of Fusteruckla, killed the chief Tom-Tustenee his nephew, both Indian of note, and wounded the children.

FROM MEXICO.

The R. M. S. Packet Solway arrived at Falmouth on 20th inst. from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence up to the 16th of April.

Santa Anna had given orders to reimburse the people of San Juan d'Ulloa, owing, it was supposed, to the presence of some American ships of war.

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian and sloop of war Warren had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna had left Mexico in order to repair to his quarters in the country.

The U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, Gen. Thompson had reached Vera Cruz.

It was given out that the object of assembling a military force in Mexico was to bring under subjection the local government of Yucatan, after which it was thought they would be directed against Texas.

United States.—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
May 7th, 1842.

LIZAR SOLOMONS of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Lizar Solomons be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

1]

United States.—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
May 7th, 1842.

JOHN A. RUSS of Bladen County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said John A. Russ be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

1]

United States.—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
May 7th, 1842.

JOHN MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said John Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

1]

United States.—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
May 7th, 1842.

MILES MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Miles Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

1]

United States.—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
May 7th, 1842.

THOMAS MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Thomas Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG MEETING!

GOV. MOREHEAD'S VISIT!

THE Committee appointed to invite His Excellency Gov. Morehead to visit and address the citizens of Cumberland County, have the pleasure to state that they have received a letter from Gov. Morehead, accepting the invitation, for Thursday the 9th of June ensuing.

The Committee, in further compliance with their instructions, hereby invite a meeting of the Whigs of the County and Town, at the Town Hall,

On Tuesday the 7th day of June,

Immediately after the speech of Gov. Morehead.

BENJN ROBINSON, *Ch'n of Committee.*

Fayetteville, May 2, 1842.

MOORE COUNTY.

We are authorized to state, that Gov. Morehead has accepted an invitation to visit Moore County, and that he will address the people *at Carthage on Tuesday the 9th day of June*, and *at Sheppard's on Friday the 10th*.

The proceedings of the Whig Meeting in Moore, came to hand after our paper was full.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S APPOINTMENTS.

It will be seen by the following list of appointments, which we find in the *Register*, that Gov. Morehead is out among the people.

At Greenville, Pitt County, on the 3d of May, being Court week.

At Snow Hill, Greene, on the 10th of May, being the Tuesday of the County Court.

At Waynesborough, Wayne, the 16th of May, being Monday of County Court.

At Halifax, on the 18th May, being Wednesday of County Court.

At Jackson, Northampton, on Thursday the 19th of May.

At Smithfield, Johnston, on the 24th of May, being Tuesday of County Court.

At Hillsborough, Orange County, on 27th May, being Friday of County Court.

At Fayetteville, the 7th of June, being Tuesday of County Court.

CANDIDATES.—In Granville county, the Whig candidates are, for Senate, Wm. A. Johnston, for Commons, Robert B. Gilliam, H. L. Edwards, Esqs. and Col. Carter Waller. These were the old members, except Col. Waller, who takes the place of Dr. Russell, who declined serving again.

The Superior Court for this County is now in Session—Judge Nash presiding.

☞ See the admirable letter of our Senator, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, in another column.

☞ Also, Mr. Stanly's excoriation of Mr. Wise, which however to be deplored, as regards the place where made, is richly merited by the braggadocia Virginian that we can scarcely complain of it. The reader will be struck with the inapplicability of the term "coward" to Mr. Stanly, for making as bold a declaration as could be made. It is evident that Wise wished to force Stanly to challenge him, that he might have the advantages which enure to the challenged party. Stanly, however, has certainly taken the responsibility on him.

RHODE ISLAND.—The apprehended collision in Providence on Tuesday of last week, did not take place we are happy to find. The suffrage party organized their government without any interference. The procession consisted of 1630 persons, of whom 367 had guns, 127 had swords, 64 were on horseback, and not armed. The whole Legislature met, to the number of 60, elected Speaker, Clerks, &c. Mr. Dorr was inaugurated as Governor, and sent in a Message 5 minutes long.

Every thing went off without violence. No attempt was made to take possession of the Court House (in which the Legislature meets) or any other of the State property. The streets were crowded with people, and great excitement prevailed.

The President had previously ordered 170 U. S. troops to Fort Wolcott, which had been without a garrison, with a view, as the Madisonian says, to protect the public property; but doubtless to keep the peace if necessary.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Usurpation Legislature adjourned on Thursday.

The regular State Legislature met on Wednesday. Gov. King was inaugurated. Resolutions were adopted making a requisition on the General Government for assistance, and Mr. Potter has gone on to Washington with them.

Mr. Brown, one of the Usurpation Legislature, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and bailed in $5,000. Dutee J. Pearce and another were said to be in Newport Jail, on a similar charge. "Governor" Dorr was said to have absconded, as the Sheriff could not find him.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY.—Gov. Fairfield has issued his Proclamation calling an Extra Session of the Legislature of Maine, on the 18th instant, to take into consideration "the present posture of the question relating to the Northeastern Boundary."

It is said that Lord Ashburton has formally relinquished the claim which his government has heretofore set up to the land in dispute, and now offers to purchase it, and various sums are stated, from one to two and a half millions, as the price he offers. It is supposed that the difficulty will be settled in this way. The land is of little or no value to Maine, and the claim of right being relinquished, it is thought but a bargain can be easily struck.

It is said that Mr. Webster is about to visit Massachusetts, probably to be convenient to Maine to aid in accomplishing the bargain.

ANSON COUNTY.—A letter to the Editor from this thorough-going Whig County, says, "The Whigs here stand firm. Dr. P. has hung the Tyler banner on the outward wall, but he has not been joined, as I have heard, by the first recruit."

The following will be the Representation of each State in Congress, if the bill as passed by the House, should become a law, of which there is little doubt:—

Maine,	10	Georgia,	11
New Hampshire,	5	Alabama,	9
Massachusetts,	14	Mississippi,	5
Rhode Island,	2	Louisiana,	5
Connecticut,	6	Tennessee,	15
Vermont,	5	Kentucky,	14
New York,	48	Ohio,	30
New Jersey,	7	Indiana,	13
Pennsylvania,	34	Illinois,	9
Delaware,	1	Missouri,	7
Maryland,	8	Arkansas,	1
Virginia,	21	Michigan,	4
North Carolina,	13		—
South Carolina,	9		306

Joshua R. Giddings, the abolitionist, has been re-elected, by a majority of about 3000 votes, and took his seat in the House on Thursday last.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—The Steamer Caledonia has arrived at Boston, with Liverpool dates to April 19.

A debate had taken place in the House of Commons on the proposed Income Tax, and a vote was taken, which resulted in a majority of 97 for the measure. The bill was ordered to a 2d reading.

Money was plenty in England. The demand for labor had improved. The sales of cotton were larger—39,000 bales a week, of which 12,000 were on speculation, a good sign. Uplands 4d to 6¾d. (7½ to 12 cents.) This improvement has had no effect on the New York market.

THE BRIGHTEST IDEA YET.—That brilliant luminary of Locofocoism, the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, says that "the *exoriation*" Mr. Henry gave the Banks in his admirable letter, *has scared these shaving-shops into a resumption of specie-payments!!!*" This is decidedly the best joke of the season.

THE VIRGINIA BANKS.—The Richmond Banks have proposed to those in other parts of the State, to hold a Convention on the 14th day of June, to fix on some earlier day than that required by the Legislature, for a general resumption. They contemplate resuming, it is said, on the 1st day of August.

Are they, too, "scared" by Mr. Henry's letter? It must be so, as the last Legislature allowed them till the 1st of November to resume.

If "Henry's Bitters," as the Locos call his letter, have such a potent effect in North Carolina and Virginia, we would suggest that after his defeat in August, he might peddle a large supply of them in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to the great benefit of his Locofoco brethren in those States. What a glorious thing it he could "scare" those States into resumption, and especially if he could "scare" away McNutt's repudiation!

The Locos *effect* to believe that Gov. Morehead is unwilling to meet Mr. Henry in debate before the people, and cite as evidence that he has gone to the Eastern counties, whilst Mr. Henry is in the West. Now the truth is, that Mr. Henry had only three appointments after the period at which Gov. Morehead could leave Raleigh to address the people, viz: Cleaveland and Rutherford, and the Locofoco Convention at Salisbury. The latter of course it would neither be delicate nor proper that Gov. Morehead should attend. So that but two were left. Instead of idling his time in making two speeches, the Governor visits six counties in the East, and seizes the first day and place where he can hope to meet Mr. Henry, to-wit, at his own home, in Fayetteville, on the 7th of June next. If Mr. Henry's friends are so anxious for the contest, perhaps they will induce him to meet Gov. Morehead at Hillsborough on the 27th? We shall see.

They have also found a mare's nest in the fact that Mr. Boyden was at Charlotte when Mr. Henry spoke there, and did not reply to him. It would have been very surprising if he had. It is not customary, nor would it have been very delicate, for Mr. Boyden, who lives in *Surry*, to volunteer a reply to Mr. Henry in *Mecklenburg*. Should Mr. Henry go to Surry, he would probably find Mr. B. "at home."

The Charlotte Journal contains a notice of Mr. Henry's speech in that place, from which we infer that it was but an elaboration of his letter—full of the same misrepresentations and slang. The Journal refutes a number of his misstatements.

KENDALL LIBERATED!—Authentic information has been received at New Orleans, that Kendall and six other Americans, captured with the Santa Fe expedition, have been released by Santa Anna. This is the first fruits of Waddy Thompson's Mission; and the removal of one serious cause of National quarrel.

VIRGINIA.—The Locofoco gains in the House of Delegates have been 22. Whig gains 7. The former will have a majority of about 30. The "Whig" says that there is no falling off in the Whig strength, among the people, and that they can carry the day whenever they please.

PRICE THE DEFAULTER.—The trial in this case has resulted in a verdict for the United States of $83,217 16.

An Abolition Convention is about to assemble at New York, one of whose avowed objects is, to discuss the subject of a dissolution of the Union. Judge Noah, of one of the City Courts, has charged the Grand Jury that it will be their duty to present the Convention for indictment.

THE BRANCH MINTS.—Locofoco Economy.—The National Intelligencer publishes in full the Report made to Congress by Mr. Green, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, on the subject of the construction and management of the three Branch Mints, at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega. We regret that the great length of this and the numerous reports on other branches of public expenditures, forbids their insertion entire in the newspapers generally. But we cannot do less than furnish our readers with a few items from each report. The difficulty is what to choose, where all is wasteful.

The Report sets out by remarking, that "By reference to the debates upon the bill to authorize the establishment of the branch mints, especially in the Senate, it will be seen that the object of the friends of the measure, as avowed by them, was to increase the metallic currency of the country. Doubtless they were sincere in their desire; doubtless some of them, at least, believed that, by the establishment of these branches, gold eagles and half-eagles would be made so plenty that every well-conditioned farmer would be furnished with a long silken purse, through the interstices of which this species of hard money would glitter; but it was alleged by the opponents of the bill, at the same time, that the metallic currency would not be thereby increased to the amount of a single dollar, and that the coinage at these branches would be far more expensive than at the principal mint at Philadelphia, which was capable of coining all the gold and silver likely to be mined in this country or imported from others. Facts, which we shall show in this report, prove these allegations to have been true.

It is shown by official Reports from the Mint and the Branches, that the coinage for the 4 years before the establishment of the latter, (say 1834-5-6-7.) amounted to $24,121,888 at the Principal Mint alone; whilst the coinage at that and the three Branches has only amounted to $10,567,253 28, during the 4 last years, (say 1838-9-40-41.) The coinage of the year 1841, was only $1,304,198 67.

The principal mint at Philadelphia, with all its machinery, fixtures, ground, enclosure, paving, &c. cost $209,230. [And a beautiful establishment it is, as every one who has seen it will admit.] The New Orleans Branch cost for building, machinery, &c. $326,648 77, or $117,428 77 more than the Principal mint at Philadelphia.

There has been paid out of the Treasury, for the

New Orleans Branch,	$554,470 20
Charlotte Branch,	138,278 86
Dahlonega Branch,	129,708 66
Total,	$822,457 72

For this immense expenditure, what has been the return? The whole coinage of the three Branches, during the four years they have been in operation, has been $2,884,708. So that, thus far, every dollar coined at these Branches has cost the U. S. twenty-eight cents three mills and a fraction of a mill, more than its value when coined. (This is paying dear for the whistle.) The actual cost of coining the same amount at the Principal Mint would have been a little less than 14 cents per $100; or one-seventh of a cent on the dollar, instead of 28¼ cents.

Again: The Director of the Principal Mint says, that, as that establishment is competent to coin much more than all four have done, and the same hands are necessary whether in full operation or only partially employed, the additional expense of coining the above $2,884,708 at the Principal Mint, would not have exceeded $4,000. So that the same amount might have been coined at a saving of $818,-157 72.

The operations of the Branch at New Orleans have been regularly *suspended* every Summer since it went into operation; but so far from its expenses being suspended, they appear rather to have increased, for the committee report an item paid out of the Treasury of $275 for J. L. Riddell's travelling expenses during the warm season!!

The "incidental and contingent expenses," (that *omnium gatherum* in which every species of extravagance is usually included,) of the New Orleans Branch, have been,—

In 1838,	$11,812 11
In 1839,	26,383 71
In 1840,	21 135 63
In 1841, (three first quarters.)	15 464 12
	$78 025 57

The sum of $16,830 28 was paid for building 4 bath houses, sundry water closets, and paving the yard, of the mint at New Orleans; of which the baths cost about $10 000. [Where sleeps the indignation of the Locos of North Carolina, who are so horrified at the erection of an ice house at a cost of $75, and a hen-coop at a cost of perhaps $5 more! The accounts for the above enormous sums were passed and paid by Levi Woodbury's Treasury Department, at a time when he was supporting the Government by issuing Treasury Notes, and creating a public debt for the Whigs to provide for. Where sleeps their vengeance! we ask. Not one of their papers has mentioned these things.]

There was paid for Coal and wood, at the New Orleans Branch,

In 1838,	$4 370 38
In 1839,	5 548 57
In 1840,	3 672 34

Will any one believe that such an amount of fuel was necessary?

R. Barrett & Son, masons, were paid for 36 days work $360, for 6 days *overwork*, $60, for expenses from Dahlonega to N. O. $250, for time spent in travelling from Dahlonega, 10 days, $160. So that, for 42 days work, the government paid two masons ,850, or about $20 a day for the time they were at work.

There are two items of railing for galleries, amounting to $5,763. Another for marble mantel pieces $1 339 50.

Rufus Tyler was sent to Philadelphia to purchase sundry articles, which cost $397 64. His travelling expenses were paid going and returning, $200, and then his own and his son's passage was paid from Philadelphia, $120 more. Making $320 of charges for purchasing $397 64 worth of articles. In another place Nelson Tyler is paid $60 for his passage to New Orleans.

$268 62 were paid for trees and flowers, besides an item of $230 paid to "J. D. Smith for hire of laborers and trees."

$38 were paid for three brass cocks.

$40 for a bust of Livingston.

$10 for an ink stand.

$4 50 for a pen knife, $4 for others, $3 and $2 for others.

$10 a ream for letter and foolscap paper.

$121 39 were paid in 1840 for "fire mittens," and $93 50 for same purpose in first quarter of 1841. Previous to 1840 no charge for mits.

No less than $15,579 75 were paid in 1838-9-40, for "labour in the yard," including paving.

Amidst all this outrageous squandering of public money, we must acknowledge that there is one item, that strikes us as most reasonable. If the fellow did his duty faithfully he certainly deserved the amount he charged. It is as follows:

"Paid to J. B. Gella, *for purifying the Mint*, $50."

We fear, however, from certain wasteful symptoms exhibited since his purification, that it again stands in need of purifying, or purging. We hope Congress will take it in hand this time.

The Report of the Committee closes as follows:—

"In looking over the accounts of the New Orleans branch mint, the committee find very large amounts have been paid for iron and hardware; and they agree with the remark made upon one of the accounts, by an accounting officer, that "a great deal of hardware is used at this branch mint." They also concur in another remark they find in the shape of a memorandum on another quarterly account, namely, that "some of the items in this account seem to be very extravagant." But they regret that, while this was the opinion of the examining officer, the accounts, extravagant as the items and charges were, were permitted to pass.

"The committee cannot refrain from further remarking that there appear to have been an unnecessary number of laborers employed about this branch. Besides the amount paid for night watchers, which averages nearly eight hundred dollars a quarter, and besides a doorkeeper and porter, who received about six hundred and seventy-five dollars a quarter, another person seems to have been kept constantly about the mint, for what purpose the committee cannot imagine. At one time, this person is a certain John Kenny, who is paid for wheeling in coal and labor done in the yard—for piling wood—labor done in the yard, &c. &c.; at another time, it is somebody else, who is paid for the same services every month; then it is a certain John Carroll, who is paid monthly for wheeling in coal, piling wood, and performing labor in the yard; by which it would seem that there had been a very large amount of coal to wheel in and wood to pile, even when there is no evidence of any coal and wood having been lately purchased, and at times, too, when other laborers had been employed to do this business. The amount of coal and wood purchased appears to have been very large; but the committee have no means of knowing whether it was unnecessarily so or not; they will not, therefore, charge the officers of the mint with extravagance in the use of fuel.

"Judging from the amount of money expended for trees, flowers, and shrubbery, the labor done in the yard, the furniture purchased, and the BATHS erected, the committee infer that, under the superintendence of the refined and tasteful gentlemen who were put in charge of this branch mint, it lacked nothing that could gratify the eye, contribute to health, soften the body, and ensure repose. But as the committee believe it has not rendered, and cannot render, any essential service to the country, they beg leave to report a bill for its abolishment, and the abolishment of the branch mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia.

Once more we would say to our honest fellow citizens of North Carolina, if you want these things perpetuated, by all means stay away from the polls, and let the party which sanctioned them, come again into power.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 2d, Mr. Allen again called for his resolution in relation to the Rhode Island affair, and a long debate ensued on a point of order whether it should be taken up, and it was finally decided, 28 to 15, not to take it up.

An Executive session was then held, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, nearly the whole day was devoted to the Appropriation Bill, and various amendments proposed.

Mr. Benton occupied considerable time on this day, as well as the day preceding and the day following, in explaining a transaction in which he was personally concerned. It appears, briefly, that since Mr. Tyler has been in office, an application was made from St. Louis, Missouri, to remove the Locofoco Postmaster of that city, Thomas Watson, (formerly Postmaster and Editor at Newbern N. C.) That the applicants put the proposed removal on political grounds, as well as malpractices in office. That Churchill, the individual recommended, was lauded as having done a great deal for the Whig party, and as having it in his power, if put in office, to do more. That he had done far more for the "cause" than either of the two other Whigs who were applicants. On this state of things, Mr. Tyler, (directly in the teeth of the professions of his Inaugural Address of April 1841, and of Mr. Webster's Circular denouncing the interference of office holders in elections,) nominated Churchill to the Senate. The Committee to whom this nomination was referred, called on the Postmaster General for the recommendations, and received the letters containing the above statements. Though sent to the Senate's Committee on a matter thus pending in secret session, Mr. Benton took copies and forwarded to St. Louis for publication. When the paper containing them reached Washington, Mr. Wickliffe, by order of the President, wrote to the Chairman of the Senate's Committee to know who had taken copies of these letters, which had been sent to the Committee, as he alleged, in confidence. Mr. Benton then brings the subject before the Senate, and denounces the charges against Watson as false, as admitted to be false by the maker at St. Louis; denies that the letters were confidential; says that they were public documents, filed in the Department, which he or any one else had a right to see, and most forcibly contrasts the glaring inconsistency between the public professions and the actions of Mr. Tyler.

[For once we agree with Mr. Benton. We have no idea of men's characters being blasted by charges made to the President or his Cabinet, under an injunction of secrecy; nor of a man being appointed to office *because* he had performed party services; nor of the President preaching one doctrine for the public ear, and practicing a different one for his own benefit and that of his partizans. We could wish, however, that Benton had found out the wrong of all these things whilst Jackson was making all his appointments for such causes, and whilst Kendall was refusing to give Congress information on the very point in question, viz: the recommendations in favor of a candidate for, and the charges against an incumbent of, a Post office.]

On Wednesday, the Apportionment will was received from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The General Appropriation bill was finally passed, with several amendments which render it necessary for the House to act on them.

On Thursday, the Senate ordered the Chamber to be ventillated, cleansed, the floor covered with matting, &c.; and to afford time for that purpose, adjourned over till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a resolution was adopted, to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday, to give time for taking up the carpets, putting down matting, and cleansing the Hall for a Summer Session.

Nearly the whole day was consumed in debate in Committee of the Whole, on the amendment to the Apportionment Bill requiring every State to elect its members by Districts.

On Tuesday, the same subject came up, and was debated till 2 o'clock, when the amendment was agreed to, 95 to 92.

The Committee then rose, and in the House, the question was taken on concurring in the amendment fixing 50,179 as the Ratio, and it was agreed to, 125 to 75. [The N. C. Delegation voted,—for the Ratio, Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, Graham; against it, Messrs. Caldwell, Deberry, McKay, Mitchell, Rayner, Rencher, Saunders, Shepperd, Stanly, absent, Mr. Washington.]

The question was then taken on the amendment to require the States to be districted, and it was adopted, 101 to 99. Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Shepperd, and Stanly, voted for it; and Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel, McKay, Mitchell, Rencher, Saunders, against it.]

The bill was then passed.

On Wednesday, after some morning business, the House again took up the motion of Mr. Wise to print the President's Message and Reports and Documents concerning the New York Custom House. A long debate, of a deeply exciting nature, ensued, in which Messrs. Underwood, Profit, Stanly, and Cushing participated.

Mr. Stanly's speech was in reply to Mr. Wise, who had assailed Mr. Stanly and the Committee, for bringing Poindexter's Report before the House, without waiting for the President to communicate it. Mr. S. fully justified that course, by citing precedents, and on the ground that the President himself had given reason to suppose that he did not intend to send the report to the House. He also exhibited in a most glaring light, the inconsistency of Mr. Wise's declarations in 1840 with his action in 1842. From the closing part of his speech, we make the following extracts:—

Sir, I said Mr. Whitney had been bull-dogged with a vengeance before the committee. The gentleman (Mr. Wise,) undertook, with an affectation of great regard for an absent friend, to defend Mr. Peyton. Sir, I never assailed Mr. Peyton. I had forgotten at the time he was on the committee; and what I said on that subject referred *entirely to the gentleman himself*. I referred to the statement of Mr. Whitney, or to the speech of the gentleman himself, in which he "interposed in a friendly manner," when he said, "if that arm had moved an inch, he (Whitney) should have died upon the spot."

Mr. Wise. Does the gentleman say I bull-dogged Reuben M. Whitney?

Mr. Stanly. I made the remark to you in reply to what you said about "dogging" at the heels of the Commissioners.

Mr. Wise, after repeating what Mr. Stanly had formerly observed, said this bull-dogging was in reply to that. Whitney was before Garland's committee; it was with Bailie Peyton he had the quarrel. I was present as a member of the committee. I ask the gentleman from North Carolina, again, if he meant to say I bull-dogged Whitney in the committee!

Mr. Stanly. I say again distinctly I made the reply about bull-dogging for the gentleman from Virginia, and intended it for him, and him alone—let him take it.

Mr. Wise. That is exactly such a reply as I should have expected from a coward.

Mr. Stanly. Mr. Speaker, I am aware of that; I expected all that. I have seen him pursue that plan before. It is an old trick. This seat will testify who was "a coward" at the extra session; we all know who got the worst of that. Let the gentleman try me; he shall see who is a coward. He has mistaken his man. I was not born yesterday. I know his unworthy arts to get the advantage, but he will not succeed. I said, deliberately, he had acted like a bull-dog to an unarmed, defenceless man, as Mr. Whitney was. * * * * * *

And now, sir, I have but a few more words to say. The Committee on Public Expenditures, having been authorized by the House to send for persons and papers, and believing that the papers in the hands of public officers did not belong to them or to the President, and believing that unless they interfered the entire report to Congress might not be made, had a subpœna issued to one of the Commissioners to produce the report, or to give evidence of such abuses as existed in the New York custom-house. This report was laid before the House. The gentleman from Virginia for this assailed the committee in terms of reproach. He said the committee had been "dogging" the Commissioners. Every gentleman in this House will say that this language was unjustly applied, on this floor at least, to members of the House. But, sir, I thought that delicacy would have prevented the gentleman from Virginia from alluding to me, as a member of that committee, in this manner. After certain past occurrences, it would have been more in accordance with strict propriety for the gentleman to have forborne. At the early part of this session I chose to discontinue all intercourse with that gentleman. I did this voluntarily, for reasons satisfactory to myself. The gentleman seems always to arrogate to himself a superiority over all other men. I never felt my inferiority, except in canine qualities; nor have I ever seen his superiority to other men in human virtues. The other day the gentleman, in choosing to apply to Mr. Peyton remarks which were intended for himself, said, if Whitney had been bull-dogged, "he had not been fice-dogged." Now, sir, I presume this was intended for the committee or for me, as by my instrumentality the report was brought to the House. I had said that Mr. Whitney had been bull-dogged, in reply to a remark that the committee had been dogging the Commissioners. Well, sir, I can say for the committee that no member of it resembles or acts like another animal that I shall not name—but a very formidable animal he is, not in his teeth or claws, his strength or speed, but no creature can attack him without horrible consequences. And, even at the risk of violating good taste, I will say more, I will tell the gentleman from Virginia that no member of that committee bears any resemblance, either in looks or in conduct, to a long, lean, lank, half-starved, hungry ——

The Chair. The gentleman cannot be allowed to be personal in his remarks. [Roars of laughter, long continued.]

Mr. Stanly said that the committee contained no one who had any resemblance to a cur; who seems to possess all the bad traits without any of the good qualities of the dog; who would snap at the hand that fed him; who, because he is caressed by the possessors of power accidentally obtained, fawns and wags his tail at them, and growls and snaps at every body else.

The gentleman seemed to take pride in being compared to a bull-dog. Sir, he is welcome to all the honor. I am willing to admit that he may be an admirable creature in canine feats, whether he plays the part of bull-dog, blood-hound, or cur. I am willing to admit in all performances he is much more of a dog than I am. I will never be found playing the part of such an animal to please any master. And supposing there exists such a relation between any public men, I say, if I were the master I would not own the dog—if I were the dog I should be ashamed of the master.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I have been compelled to say any thing of a personal character. I have told the House that I quit all communication with the member from Virginia; believing that to submit to his insolence or to fight was necessary. I could not submit; as to fighting, when the gentleman desires that, I shall give him an answer. And now, sir, in conclusion, I have only to say to the member from Virginia, "Hay on McDuff" I am ready to meet any issue to which it may lead.

On Thursday, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, appeared and took his seat.

The General Appropriation Bill, with the Senate's amendments, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Habersham presented a report on the subject of the Tariff, from the minority of the Committee on Manufactures, of which 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed, being the number ordered of Mr. Saltonstall's Report from the majority of the Committee. The latter is in favor of protection; the former against it.

The House adjourned till Monday, to give time for purifying the Hall.

Communications.

☞ The following communication will explain itself. It becomes us, however, to say, that Mr. Rose is an honorable gentleman, whose statement merits entire confidence. There is not the slightest doubt on our mind of the truth of every word of it. The Locofocos, with professions of Democracy on their lips, appear to regard it as a sort of high treason for one in "obscurity and retirement" to arraign so lordly a personage as Mr. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. But in our opinion *he* is much more fit for "obscurity and retirement" who could write such a false and slanderous handbill as that signed "A Freeman," which was sent into this District on the eve of the Congressional Election of 1839.—*Editor of Observer.*

FAYETTEVILLE, May 10, 1842.

Mr. Hoke: The editorial and anonymous remarks of the two last "Carolinians," relative to the article signed "Truth," which appeared in the Observer sometime since, were evidently intended for me, and render an answer necessary, however unpleasant, under my own name. I am no politician, neither do I ever expect to *try* to be one; no "*slanger on*" to would-be *great men*, nor am I an *office hunter*, and therefore can have no wish to seek "notoriety" by heralding my name in a newspaper controversy with any one, much less with those who pander filth to the worst of the human passions through the columns of the "North Carolinian." A simple statement of facts is all that is required of me.

During the sitting of the last Legislature, whilst acting in the capacity of Engrossing clerk to that body, Michael Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln, handed me, in manuscript, the long list of questions propounded by the Committee of which he was Chairman, to the Banks of this State, with a request to copy them in a legible hand, which request I readily acceded to. Being familiar with Mr. Hoke's writing, I at once saw that this had not the usual appearance; and from circumstances not necessary to mention, was induced to believe it Mr. Haywood's; and having seen Mr. Haywood's writing before, I was satisfied in my own mind that he was the author. But I showed the face of the manuscript to a gentleman of Raleigh whom it is unnecessary to name, (but not giving him an opportunity of reading,) and asked if it was Mr. Haywood's? He answered in the affirmative. Now what other conclusion could have been drawn? I saw that it did not have the appearance of the handwriting of Mr. Hoke—the evidence of my own senses told me it was Mr. Haywood's, and one in whose knowledge of Mr. Haywood's hand-writing I had implicit confidence, had expressed the same belief. I do not profess to be familiarly acquainted with Mr. Haywood's chirography—I might have been mistaken; but at that time I would have been willing to have verified it with an oath. I have no reason to do injustice to Mr. Haywood, with whom I have no personal acquaintance, and much less Mr. Hoke, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and from whom I have received nothing but kindness. The members with whom I generally associated while at Raleigh, ascribed the authorship to Mr. Haywood, and I never heard any one contradict the charge. The manuscript was never read or seen by any other person whilst in my hands, except one or two of the other clerks, who were called to assist me in deciphering it; and the circumstances never would have been mentioned had I not heard a "Democratic Candidate's" speech. I have done so since—and hence the article "Truth." Mr. Haywood certainly is the best judge of his guilt or innocence, and I do not wish to hold him responsible for the offspring of another. I was not alone in my opinion. A letter was addressed by me to another of the clerks, (who was called to assist me to decipher the manuscript,) and from his answer I make the following extract: "In answer to your interrogatories as to my knowledge of the authorship of the questions put to our Banks by the Committee of the last Legislature, I can state, that Michael Hoke, Esq. requested you to copy the questions referred to, as well as I can recollect; that I am acquainted with the hand-writing of Mr. Hoke, and do not believe the manuscript I saw in your possession was his. I heard Mr. Haywood repeatedly charged during the Session as the author of the questions, and never heard it denied by any one having knowledge of the facts, until I saw Mr. Haywood's denial in the Raleigh Register on the 18th of April."

This is my plain and simple statement, which I would gladly have withheld, if it could have been done with propriety. If injustice is done to Mr. Haywood, or any one else, I shall be sorry for it, as I do not intend it. And here I take leave of the subject, intending to be drawn no farther, believing that in the "obscurity and retirement" referred to by the correspondent of the Carolinian, I shall be more respected than they who attempt to *ape royalty*, and are *lick spittles for* those who associate with them only that they *may use* them as tools.

Yours respectfully, JOHN M. ROSE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"It is said that the farmers of portions of Illinois and Missouri will this year sow a large quantity of hemp seed, in anticipation of this culture proving a profitable one."—*North Carolinian.*

Why so, Mr. Carolinian? Do they intend to hang all the Loco Foco's in those two States? which are the larger portion, I believe, and will therefore make their "culture" the most "profitable." You had better advise *Tom Benton* to go to Texas. It is certain *you* will not go to Illinois or Missouri this year." CUMBERLAND.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. HAYES W. BEATTY to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. Benjamin Robinson.

At St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Mr. WM. LOCKE to Miss AUGUSTA WHEELER, late of New York.

In Cheraw, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Cox, Mr. JOHN A. MOORE to Miss EMMA L. McCLARY.

Near Lilesville, Anson county, on the 1st instant, by Gen. James M. Waddill, Esq., Dr. GEORGE M. MENDENHALL, of Westville, Miss., to Miss ELIZABETH J. THOMAS, daughter of Mr. Jos. Thomas.

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Brobston, the Rev. HUGH A. MONROE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Unionville, S. C., to Miss LUCY GILLESPIE, youngest daughter of Isaac Wright, Esq.

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., by K. Rice, Esq., Mr. ANGUS CURRIE to Miss CHRISTIAN LEACH, daughter of Mr. Angus Leach.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday night last, Mr. SIMON JEFFREYS, aged 23, a native of Franklin county, but for several years a resident of this place. He retired to rest in his usual health and spirits, and in the morning was found dead in his bed.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 7, 1842.

At a meeting of "Fire Engine Company, No. 2," held this Evening, the Chairman announced the death of Simon S. Jeffreys, late one of its members; whereupon the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Company has heard with the liveliest sensibility the announciation of the sudden death of Simon S. Jeffreys, late one of its respected members.

Resolved, That the members of this Company tender to the friends and relatives of the deceased the expression of their sympathy in this afflicting event; and as a testimony of respect for the memory of their deceased friend, will wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the Officers and members of the Company will attend the funeral of the deceased, to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, and that a Committee of six be appointed to take order for superintending the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the parents of the deceased, and that publication of the same be made in the town papers.

From the minutes,

JOHN M. ROSE, *Secretary.*

Also, on Sunday morning last, Mr. ROBERT COCHRAN, sen. aged 69 years. He was interred with military honors by the Independent Company of which he was an officer as long ago as 1794.

In Salisbury, on the 22d ult., Mr. JAS. GRETT, aged about 45 years. Also, on the 23d, Miss MARY LOUISA BAKER, aged 18 years and 6 months. Also, on the same day, Mrs. MARGARET BROWN, wife of Col. J. M. Brown, in the 57th year of her age.

In Rowan county, on the 15th ult., of pneumonia, Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON, in the 61st year of his age.

In Cheraw, on the 1st inst., Mrs. CAROLINE C. DUVALL, wife of Mr. G. W. Duvall, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Powe, Sen.

Lately, in Duplin county, DAVID BURNEY, Esq.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th of May, the undersigned will sell, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the Lots of LAND on the North side of Person street, now under lease to 1st July next, occupied by Boon & Breece, John Mullins, and David Shaw. Terms made known at sale.

J. W. WRIGHT,
Agent for Rebecca Moore.

May 10, 1842. 1-*tt*

J. S. TAYLOR'S superior Friction Matches; Canova's Statue of Washington; Gen. W. H. Harrison, and other Engravings, and Frames, to be sold

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Evening next, at early candle light, next door to G. W. McDonald's, on Person street.

May 10, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 4, 1842. 1tf

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID, some time in November last, a note on Mary Patterson, of Fifty Dollars and Fifty cents, dated August 19, 18[illegible]; also, a note on Peter Nicholson, of Twenty-eight Dollars, dated April 1839. I forwarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person.

MARGARET KELLY.

April 29, 1842.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

THIS day came before me, Daniel McPhaul, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said County, Margaret Kelly, and made oath that the said notes are Lost or mislaid, and that she never transferred her claim to any other person.

her
MARGARET ⋈ KELLY.
mark.

Test, D. McPHAUL, *J. P. (Seal.)*
April 29, 1842. 1-1wpd

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 30th April last, a Negro Woman who says her name is Rusia Ann, and that she belongs to Malcom Campbell, residing about 13 miles from Cheraw, S. C. She is about 24 or 25 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Sheriff.

May 10, 1842. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
April 15, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, "A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John," by an American Citizen. 100 pages, price $1. For sale at the Book store of
E. J. HALE.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.
JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the followings—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Dop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in the Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.
C. J. & R. M. O.

CAROLINA HOES.

25 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 2, 1842. 96tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.
JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered, Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs;* he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings* &c. in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf*.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 85tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.
Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.
March 8, 1842.

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
April 13, 1842. 97-10w

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will re-sume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 91tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GEORGIA INSURANCE

AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DRENNIX

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.
Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

NEW CROCKERY

AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd. at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 130*f*

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

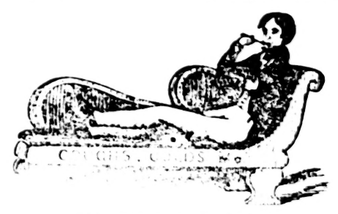
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd. at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.



WHIPPLE'S

COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

BLANK NOTICES, to be issued by the Solicitor of the Petitioner, to the creditors, to show cause why the Petitioner should not receive his discharge and certificate.

And Blank Forms of Petition for discharge and certificate.

Price, as other Blanks, 75 cents a Quire, for sale at the Book Store, Fayetteville.

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 110f

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
March 8, 1842. 92tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

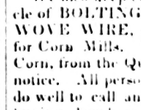
I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!



The Sale of the Lots at Albemarle, the Seat of Justice of Stanly County, North Carolina, will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1842, on the premises, and continue from day to day until all the Lots are sold.

The Lots will be sold on a credit of twelve months; bond with approved security will be required. It probably behooves us, as Commissioners, to say something in favor of the location, for the benefit of those who live at a distance. We can say to all such, in the language of truth, that the Town of Albemarle is laid off on a most admirable plan for a County Town,—located in a high and beautiful section of country, and unsurpassed by any place in the State for health. We honestly recommend it to the consideration of Merchants, Mechanics, &c., as holding out more inducements to industry and enterprise, with a due proportion of economy, than any town in this region.

Paper and mushroom towns have had their day in all parts; a system (if so it may be called,) in every way repugnant to the moral sense. Persons at a distance may rest assured, that the charge of Humbug cannot consistently be brought by any disinterested man whatever against the claims of Albemarle,—it being the permanent Seat of Justice for Stanly County, its beautiful site, healthy location, its prospects of good society and Schools, &c., all combined, we think should induce every man, whose circumstances or inclination should prompt to live a town life, to attend the Sale.

JAMES ALLEN,
WM. SWEARINGEN,
PARHAM KIRK,
RICH'D STOKER,
DANIEL PALMER,
MATHIAS MOOSE,
JOHN LITTLE,
JACOB EFORD,
E. W. DAVIS,
Commissioners.
April 8, 1842. 97-50cks.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A lite Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Also, is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 89tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fre-h RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

SCROFULA
AND
MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED

SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of sarsfax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the most forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in worst cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or six grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by sage, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE General Agents, Nos 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 19, 1842. 93tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diarrhœa and Stomachary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all the apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Sixty years business this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe—☞ Druggists are not our Agents.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, its medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health.

What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea of syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping coughs and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.
November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.